

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND TWO NEW SPECIES FROM PAPUA.

FAMILY PYRGOTIDAE (DIPTERA).

By J. R. MALLOCH.

(Communicated by Frank H. Taylor, F.R.E.S., F.Z.S.)

(Two Text-figures.)

[Read 26th April, 1939.]

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In 1929 appeared a posthumous paper on the family in Australia by Dr. M. Bezzi (PROC. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., liv, pp. 1-31) in which there was included a list of the then known species. Keys to the genera and species from Australia were given, so that the paper is helpful in any consideration of the family from this region.

ADAPSILIA Waga.

Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1 (i), tom. ii, 1842, 279.

Bezzi described a species of this genus from northern Queensland and, though the single damaged female before me does not entirely agree with the generic characters, I tentatively place it in *Adapsilia*.

ADAPSILIA AEQUALIS, n. sp.

♀. An entirely brownish-yellow species, with the facial foveae and parafacials and genae polished, the latter darkened and with a black mark below eye, the mesonotum slightly shiny. Wing yellowish-hyaline, more noticeably yellow in the costal and base of anterior basal cells and stigma, with a narrow dark cloud on cross-veins at apices of the basal cells, and on inner cross-vein, and a slender fuscous streak over the spur vein near apex of second vein extending to or almost to the outer cross-vein. All hairs and bristles, and the legs, brownish-yellow.

Frons about 1.25 times as long as wide, and about 1.5 times as wide as one eye, protruded in front, with some fine erect hairs in centre and a few on sides above, one of them more pronounced than the others, and four fine bristly hairs on the vertex bent over the elevated vertical edge, the latter not very prominent. Parafacial at base of antenna about half as wide as eye at middle and wider than the third antennal segment, gradually narrowed below, with some microscopic surface hairs, more evident along outer edge; gena about as high as widest part of parafacial, with very fine sparse hairs; face with the foveae fused above, separated below by a raised line that widens at lower extremity. Lower occiput widened, widest part about half as wide as eye. Antennae normal, geniculated at second joint, the first segment about half as long as second, the latter entire, densely short, stiff yellow-haired, on upper or outer edge about two-thirds as long

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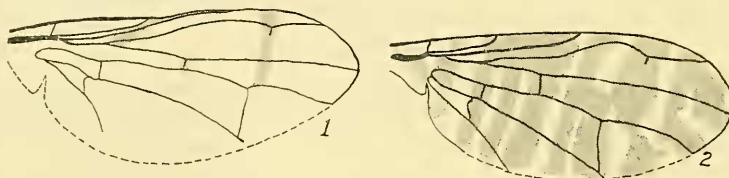
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as third segment, the latter slightly tapered to apex where it is moderately broadly rounded; arista bare, slightly flattened, length greater than that of antenna.

Mesonotum with traces of two blackish vittae, most noticeable behind suture. Bristles as follows: Humeral, sometimes two, notopleurals 2, sometimes either or both duplicated, supra-alar 1, postalar 2, dorsocentrals 1 pair; scutellars 4 or more, the brownish-yellow surface hairs long and stiff and quite numerous. One or more mesopleural bristles.

Legs normal, mid femur with an elongate pear-shaped depressed area on the anterior surface extending from close to base to about the apical third, its broad extremity towards base, its surface entirely dull. All femora with some fine ventral bristles and the usual long basal ventral bristle. Wing as Figure 1. Halteres brownish-yellow. Abdomen coloured as thorax, without blackish markings,



1.—*Adapsilia aequalis*, n. sp. 2.—*Epicerina setifemur*, n. sp.

quite densely stiff yellow-haired, the lateral armature on the elongate composite basal tergite bristle-like, quite prominent apically. Genital cone evenly tapered, with numerous yellow bristly hairs, no exceptional features, and more than half as long as remainder of the abdomen. Length, 15 mm.

Type, Papua: Mondo, 5,000 feet, Jan.-Feb., 1934 (L. E. Cheesman), British Museum.

In *Adapsilia illingworthi* Bezzi, the inner cross-vein of the wing is at about one-third from the apex of the discal cell instead of close to the middle of that cell, and there are many other characters to distinguish the two species.

EPICERINA, n. gen.

This genus is very similar to *Epicerella* Macquart, but differs in having all the femora, in at least the male, armed with short stout bristles on the apical fourth or less of the anteroventral and posteroventral surfaces, in having no dorsocentral bristles, one or more hind marginal mesopleural bristles, one sternopleural and one pteropleural bristle. For other characters see description of the genotype below.

EPICERINA SETIFEMUR, n. sp.

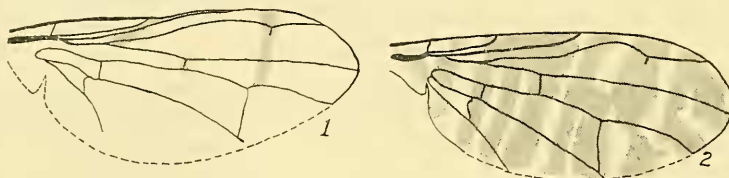
♂. General colour brownish-yellow, greater portion of the frons, dorsum of thorax, including the scutellum and the postnotum, and dorsum of abdomen, blackened or dark brown.

Head about 1.5 times as high as long in centre, tapered below in profile; frons about 2.5 times as long as wide, slightly widened in front where it projects about one-fifth of its length beyond the eyes. Ocelli lacking; vertex with a pair of moderately strong bristles; orbitals lacking; interfrontalia with a number of strong hairs anteriorly. Parafacial at base of antenna about as wide as third antennal segment, much narrowed centrally; gena higher than width of parafacial at base. Some fine hairs on the parafacial above. Antenna reaching to almost the lower level of eye, basal segment not half as long as second, the latter entire, quite densely haired, almost as long as the third segment which is tapered slightly

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to, and narrowly rounded at apex; arista distinctly pubescent, thickened on basal fifth, thread-like beyond. Palpi moderately thick, parallel-sided, bare. Lower occiput but slightly projecting. Eye narrowed below, the facets larger than usual. Humeral and posterior postalar bristles very fine and short, anterior notopleural, the supra-alar and anterior postalar short but strong; scutellum bare, with a pair of quite closely placed apical bristles.

Wing as Figure 2, greyish-hyaline, with pale brown markings. Third vein bare at base. Legs normal in form, with no exceptional armature except the femoral bristles. Abdomen glossy, largely black, the pregenital segment black except at base. The basal composite segment as long as the next four combined, the latter subequal in length, the sixth with some outstanding bristles laterally at apex; pregenital segment longer than the basal one, with sparse erect fine hairs on dorsum and more noticeable hairs below at apex; genital segment with a prominent stout spike-like apical process. Length, 9 mm.

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